

WOMAN EXPLAINS WHY "COPS" GRAFT

Life of Policeman, as Forced Upon Him, Responsible for Making Bad Man of Him, She Says.

WIFE TELLS OF HARDSHIPS

Adequate Salaries, Opportunity for Some Home Life and Reduction of Number of Benefit Societies Remedies Proposed by Investigator.

For two months the personal life of the New York policeman and his family has been under the scrutiny of investigators from the Bureau of Municipal Research in an effort to find an answer to the question "Why do 'cops' graft?" The answer, as given yesterday by Miss Genevieve W. Beavers, who has charge of the work, was not because as a class they were worse than other men, but because the life of a policeman as forced upon him could scarcely be better devised for making a bad man of him.

"We started out with the general proposition," said Miss Beavers, "that a bad man makes a bad 'cop.' Were the conditions of his life, his financial conditions, his social conditions and the temptations that come to him such as to make a bad man of him, to demoralize him? This was the question for which we have sought an answer through personal interviews with patrolmen and their wives.

"We have gone right into their homes and asked these questions. We have seen for ourselves under what conditions they are living, what difficulties and problems they have to struggle with. And, taking all the things together which we have seen, we have found the answer to be almost in every case that their lives are such as to tend to make bad men of them. Whether they yield or not, the pressure to become a grafter is there—as surely as for the wretched man with a sick and hungry wife at home to steal a loaf of bread to relieve her wants.

Income \$800, Expenses \$1,000. "Take the first year policeman—the men who work for \$800. Their expenses for that year, for almost all of them have families—it was the family man we considered—were at least \$1,000. I think the story is best told in the personal narrative given us by the wife of one policeman—it is typical of many."

"The wife wrote: 'For two years before my husband entered the Police Department he was earning \$1,100 a year; his uniforms were paid for by his employer, and his position entailed no other expenses. He had regular hours, from 9 to 7, no Sunday work, and no holiday work. And his services as a capable, punctual and temperate man were appreciated.

"The first year in this position he took out an endowment policy. At the end of the next year we put by in the bank our first savings, \$5 a month. Later he entered the force and we have never been able to save a cent since. In his other position we ate well, dressed well and had a steam heated apartment of four rooms for \$20, and paid cash for everything, and did not owe a cent to any one.

"When he entered the force he was obliged to purchase three suits of uniforms and other accoutrements amounting to \$200. Besides, he was obliged

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CRANK AT WHITE HOUSE

Woman Who Wanted Wilson to Help Her Get \$50,000 Detained Washington, March 8.—The Secret Service men at the White House have had little trouble with intruders, but to-day detained a woman who gave her name as Ellen Kelly and said she was from Philadelphia. She declared some one owed her \$50,000 and she wanted President Wilson to help her collect it. She was sent to the Washington Asylum for observation.

MAN WILL 'HUNGER STRIKE'

Male Suffragette Convicted as Firebug in London.

London, March 8.—Hugh A. Franklin was sentenced to-day in the Middlesex Sessions to nine months' imprisonment for setting fire to a railway carriage. He informed the court that he did this as a protest against the government's treatment of the suffragettes. He declared that he would go on hunger strike.

Franklin, in December, 1910, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for an assault committed on Winston Spencer Churchill, who was at that time Home Secretary. He is a nephew of Postmaster General Samuel.

LEVI P. MORTON SINKING

Former Vice-President Near Death, Physicians Say.

Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States, who has been lying seriously ill at his home, No. 988 Fifth avenue, for more than a week, suffering from hardening of the arteries, experienced a serious relapse yesterday. His physicians announced last night that death was only a matter of hours, if Mr. Morton's condition did not change for the better within a short time.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs and Dr. J. M. Lindsay, Mr. Morton's physicians, went to the home of the former Vice-President yesterday morning. Dr. Lindsay had been called in consultation by Dr. Biggs when Mr. Morton's condition took a change for the worse. The two physicians spent nearly an hour at the bedside of the sick man. At the end of that time they issued a bulletin announcing that the patient's condition showed a slight change for the worse.

Mr. Morton, who is eighty-nine years old, had been putting up a hard battle for more than a week, but his age is against him, and the physicians realized that improvement must come quickly if their patient's life was to be saved.

The members of Mr. Morton's family were summoned to his home last night, when it was announced that the aged financier was sinking rapidly, and his death seemed only a question of hours.

BONI IN LEGAL TANGLE

Annulment of His Marriage Decreed and Also Refused.

Rome, March 8.—Monsignor Parrillo, defender of the matrimonial bond, has appealed against the recent decision of the Rota Tribunal annulling the marriage of Count Boni de Castellane and Anna Gould, now the Duchesse de Talleyrand.

Two decisions have already been rendered by this court—the first against Count Boni de Castellane, who sought the annulment, and the second reversing the former decree and granting the annulment. The case will now come up for the third time at the sitting of the Rota, about two months hence, and Monsignor Parrillo's appeal has been intrusted to Monsignor John Prior, an English member of the Rota Tribunal, for the necessary investigations.

No matter what the decision of this court may be, another appeal is possible, but only if based on errors in the procedure or in the law, or on new evidence. In that event the Segnatura Tribunal, the supreme court of the Vatican, might either reject the appeal or, if it admits the claims, decide that there must be another hearing before the Rota Tribunal. It is not probable that a final decision will be reached before July or August.

EXPLOSION SHOWS MURDER

Brings Up Bruised Body of Man at Seaford, Del.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Seaford, Del., March 8.—The jar from the explosion of three hundred tons of dynamite at Baltimore yesterday morning unearthed what is believed to be a murder committed somewhere in this neighborhood several weeks ago.

The body of an unknown white man was found at noon to-day floating in the Nanticoke River, near the ways of the Seaford Marine Railway. Coroner Russell of Sussex County conducted an examination, which revealed scalp wounds which are supposed to have caused death.

The body, which had been in the water for several weeks, is that of a man about forty years old. It was well dressed. There was nothing to establish its identity. The motive for the crime is supposed to have been robbery.

ROB MAN IN BUSY STREET

Two Thugs Hold Driver, Another Cuts Purse Strap.

Joseph Schneider, of No. 21 Mulder street, Brooklyn, a driver and collector for S. Monday & Son, cigar manufacturers at No. 34 South 1st street, Brooklyn, reported to the police of the East 53d street station that he had been robbed of \$200 belonging to his employers as he was watering his horse at 28th street and First avenue, Manhattan, last evening.

He said he had stopped at the corner and was loosening his horse's bridle to permit the animal to drink from a trough when two men seized him, while a third pulled out a pocketbook from his hip pocket and cut the strap with which it was tied to his belt. The men ran into St. Gabriel's Park, Schneider said, and got away before his cries for help attracted attention.

ADMITS LOW WAGE MAY LEAD TO SHAME

One Chicago Employer Tells Investigators Immorality May Be Connected with Women's Small Pay.

TWO WILL RAISE SALARIES

Department Store Proprietors Agree to Increase the Minimum Scale and to Inquire Into Home Conditions of Their Employees.

Chicago, March 8.—Members of the State Senate Vice Commission, as a result of the last two sessions here, are beginning to regard themselves as successful missionaries rather than as inquisitors and framers of laws.

Since employers of female labor have been among the witnesses, as was the case yesterday and to-day, the commissioners have overlooked no opportunities to assure the witnesses that the commission, standing alone, was helpless to improve conditions of immorality among working women. The attempt was made to instill some enthusiasm on the subject into the minds of the big employers, to convince them that their responsibility for the welfare of employees was an active rather than a passive one. It went further, it was asserted, than merely paying fair wages, paying sick benefits and mere philanthropy.

As a result, two of the largest merchants in the city, employing thousands of women in their department stores, entered into the spirit of the movement to-day, and took steps to learn if home conditions were such as might augment the temptations surrounding working girls.

Edward Hillman and E. F. Mandel took the lead in promising to make certain that no employee of their stores could justly claim that they took the downward path because they were not paid a living wage. Individual cases would be studied, they said, and compensation paid in accordance with individual needs.

Errand Girls at \$3 a Week.

Mr. Hillman was the first witness of the day. His saleswomen, he said, received an average of \$8.17 a week, although there were some errand girls who received as low as \$3.

When asked as to the moral standards of the girls in his store, Mr. Hillman said they "sized up pretty good," but he invited the commissioners to "size 'em up" for themselves, and Senator Beall, a member of the commission, accepted.

A letter was received by Chairman Barrett O'Hara from E. F. Mandel, president of Mandel Brothers, who was a witness yesterday, stating that he had raised the minimum wages of juveniles to \$4. The juveniles are girls between the ages of thirteen and fifteen years, employed on small errands. Wherever possible, because of the aptness or general fitness of the girl, the wage will be more than \$4. In addition, Mr. Mandel stated that, following a suggestion of the commission, he would employ an investigator to ascertain if applicants could live on the wages they received.

Chairman O'Hara expressed gratification at the attitude of the employers. "We asked for their co-operation because we felt that they, as public-spirited citizens, are as much interested in correcting social conditions as we are," said Mr. O'Hara.

At Odds Over Editorial.

Much time was consumed with a personal matter between Mr. O'Hara and John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and owner of the official paper of the association. Mr. O'Hara threatened to go into the courts because of an editorial in the publication stating that it was the publisher's judgment that the vice inquiry was due largely to a desire to force great retailers of the city to give a greater quantity of advertising to a newspaper by which Mr. O'Hara was formerly employed.

Glenn insisted the editorial reflected his judgment, and O'Hara read a sweeping denial into the record.

Only one girl witness was heard. She was twenty-five years old and was known as "L. W." only, as the names of women witnesses are not made public.

"L. W." who wore a crocheted cap with a red bow and who looked much less than her age, was a servant in Oregon City, Ill., she said. A male friend brought her to Chicago, but on her first night, when she didn't earn enough to satisfy him, he "beat me up and I 'shook' him."

"Where is he now?" inquired Senator Juul.

"He's serving six months in the Bridewell," came the reply, vindictively.

Employer Makes Admission.

When Mr. Hillman told the commission he thought there was in some cases a connection between low wages and immorality among women, Chairman O'Hara asked:

"Do you think that a woman would sell her virtue before she would starve?"

"Yes, I do," came the prompt answer, the first of the kind from employers thus far heard.

"Thank you," said Mr. O'Hara, apparently surprised at the admission.

Mr. Hillman said 517 girls were employed in his store.



GOMEZ WILL VETO THE CUBAN AMNESTY BILL

Holds Signature Ineffective, as Official Publication of Measures Has Not Been Made.

BOWS TO UNITED STATES

Three Thousand Convicts, Including Negro Rebels, Would Have Been Free Had President Not Backed Down.

Havana, March 8.—After a long conference to-night with members of his Cabinet, Congressmen and lawyers, President Gomez decided to veto the general amnesty bill, to the passage of which the American government has declared its strong opposition.

President Gomez signed the bill yesterday in spite of the protest of the American Minister, but he now holds that his signature is ineffective until the publication of the bill in the "Official Gazette," and that therefore he still retains the right to use the power of veto.

It is probable that the official announcement that the President has taken this action will be made Monday. The general amnesty bill provides for the liberation of more than three thousand convicts, including the negroes who took part in the rebellion last year.

THREATEN BREAD FAMINE

London Bakers to Stop Work on Saturday Next.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, March 8.—London bakers have announced a strike, beginning next Saturday, which may add a bread famine to the experiences of the London population. Already a railway strike has given some idea of the paralysis to trade which would result from a war with a partly victorious foreigner. The dock strike was a lesson on what a siege would be like without guns. Again, in the coal strike Londoners tasted one of the economic effects of war, and now they are told to prepare for the loss of bread during such time as the bakers and their employers settle their quarrel.

There are in London from 10,000 to 12,000 bakers. Of these only about 3,000 are members of the union, but in the event of a strike it is expected that most of the non-union men would come out. Of the master bakers more than one-half are in a protection society, but in the present dispute a united front will be shown. Many of the masters accept the men's terms, but it is expected, nevertheless, that a strike will be called for all bakers.

One hope of peace seems to be in the conference of employers and men arranged by the industrial council for Monday. Meanwhile at some of the large bakeries plans for lodging and feeding non-unionists are being made.

WHICH DOOR?



WHITE HOUSE SHUNS WINES AND LIQUORS

Only Non-Intoxicating Drinks To Be Served by Wilsons, Marshalls and Bryans—Hayes Sideboard in Saloon.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 8.—The edict has gone forth that the Wilson-Marshall administration shall be a "white ribbon" affair, with no wines or liquors served at any entertainment.

Not only do the President and Mrs. Wilson and their daughters taboo the sparkling cup, but so also do the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan, and nearly the entire Cabinet.

This is one of the most striking social changes under the new administration, and, it is reckoned, will save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to those who entertain frequently.

When the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan had the British Ambassador as a luncheon guest at the New Willard several days ago, Mrs. Bryan announced that neither she nor Mr. Bryan drank wines, and she knew Mr. Bryce did not.

Some years ago Mrs. John B. Henderson caused the wines in her cellar to be emptied into the gutters in her effort to stop the tendency in Washington society to the too free use of wines and liquors. While the results of Mrs. Henderson's efforts were not far-reaching, the move of the President and Mrs. Wilson, the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan and others will at least put a quietus on wine drinking when they entertain and are entertained.

GATHER VICTIMS IN AUTOS

Loan Sharks, Driven from Washington, Show Enterprise.

Washington, March 8.—Loan sharks, driven out of the national capital by the drastic terms of a bill passed by the last Congress, have not only established offices at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, which connects the District of Columbia with the Old Dominion, but have organized a free automobile service from Washington for intending borrowers. The motor cars cruise about the broad avenues of the capital and pick up the "financially embarrassed" ones and carry them outside the jurisdiction of the law for their transactions.

CRAMERS CONVICTED OF MURDER

Chicago, March 8.—Charles Cramer and his wife, Beatrice Ryall Cramer, were found guilty to-day of the murder of Miss Sophia Singer, of Baltimore. Cramer was sentenced to life imprisonment and his wife to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

TURTLE GERM TEST ON "EDGE OF LAW"

Medical Men Express Doubt of Dr. Friedmann's Not Having Overstepped Limitations on Consulting Physician.

17 MORE GET TREATMENT

Second Demonstration Given in Office of Dr. Mannheimer—Patients Treated by Direction of Own Doctors Is Asserted.

Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann gave his second demonstration yesterday of the turtle germ cultures which he believes will cure tuberculosis. Making one of his many mysterious moves last night he left the Ansonia hurriedly. Accompanied by the faithful Charles de Vidal-Hundt, his private secretary, he went to the office of Dr. George Mannheimer, at No. 41 West 51st street, where he gave a second demonstration of his treatment for tuberculosis, under conditions markedly different from that in the Little People's Hospital, at No. 203 Second avenue, on Thursday, before twenty-five physicians of this and other cities.

The plans for yesterday's clinical tests were well laid, having been in process of negotiation for several days, and, according to all accounts, everything went off in apple pie order. If anybody used the word "fakery," as when the physicians at the People's Hospital saw his first demonstration, no report was made of it.

Seventeen Got the Treatment.

What was referred to by Dr. Vidal-Hundt as his first "private" demonstration had been arranged with much secrecy. Dr. Friedmann's taxicab arrived at Dr. Mannheimer's office at 4 o'clock and the test lasted two hours, during which time seventeen persons received treatment.

Mr. de Vidal-Hundt gave out a statement last night at the Ansonia, saying that the private demonstration had taken place, giving scanty details as to what happened, and explaining at the outset that Dr. Friedmann had acted as consulting physician, in that all the persons treated had been the private patients of physicians who were present at the test. Secretary de Vidal-Hundt said he was pretty certain that the doctor had kept within the law, but admitted that the treatment had been administered personally by the germ discoverer.

Members of the Medical Society of the County of New York, on whom is laid the burden of seeing that the strict letter of the state medical law is not violated, are not so sure of the Berlin doctor's ground, however. His personal activities yesterday in the office of Dr. Mannheimer were regarded by them as being in nowise in accordance with the recommendations which the "comitia minora," the governing body of the County Medical Society, had made in the letter addressed to Dr. Friedmann last week, in which was outlined to him exactly what he could and could not do to keep within the law.

"Pretty close to the ragged edge," was the expression last night by one County Medical Society man who is high in its councils. "I hope it isn't true that the tests were made in the way reported."

Society May Have to Act.

"Dr. Friedmann must not overstep the legal grounds," he added. "If he does it will be the duty of the County Medical Society to stop him."

Though it may prove that the tests of Thursday at the People's Hospital and those of yesterday were carried out in a manner that did not violate the law, it was said that there was no doubt that there had been a failure by the Friedmann party to respond to the good offices of the members of the County Medical Society, who offered to the turtle germ doctor all the co-operation necessary to place his discovery in its right light before the public.

What were the reasons behind his alleged failure to accept the County Medical Society's offer cannot be learned, but Dr. Arthur C. H. Friedmann, the Berlin man's brother and chief adviser, has several times indicated dissatisfaction with the conditions imposed by the society as to the course to be pursued.

It appears, however, there was an impression that yesterday's work by Dr. Friedmann was regarded as being done in accordance with the law, which states that a man may act in the capacity of a consulting physician.

Dr. George Mannheimer, whose house harbored the Berlin doctor's second demonstration, is well known to fellow practitioners. He has been a member of the County Medical Society since 1896. He was graduated at the University of Strasburg in 1890, and, coming to this country, was made visiting physician by the Mount Sinai dispensary, and adjunct visiting physician by Lebanon Hospital. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Society, the Pathological Society, and the Metropolitan and German Medical societies.

Health Board Won't Interfere.

Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, Health Commissioner, expressed interest last night at learning of the administering of the culture to the seventeen patients in Dr. Mannheimer's office and remarked that, under the circumstances he did